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The State Fiscal Stabilization Fund

State of Ohio Fiscal Stabilization Funding: \$1.789 billion. The State of Ohio and the Governor may use 18.2% of the State's allocation for public safety and other government services, which may include assistance for elementary and secondary education and public institutions of higher education, and for modernization, renovation, or repair of public school facilities and institutions of higher education facilities, including modernization, renovation, and repairs that are consistent with a recognized green building rating system.

- Local school districts that receive funds under this title may use the funds for any activity authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Adult and Family Literacy Act, or the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, or for modernization, renovation, or repair of public school facilities, including modernization, renovation, and repairs that are consistent with a recognized green building rating system.
- Local school districts may not use funds received under this title for payment of maintenance costs; stadiums or other facilities primarily used for athletic contests, purchase or upgrade of vehicles; or improvement of stand-alone facilities whose purpose is not the education of children, including central office administration or operations or logistical support facilities.

Department of Education

Education for the Disadvantaged, TITLE I of the Elementary and Secondary

Education Act (ESEA): \$13 billion for which \$5 billion is available for targeted grants under section 1125 of ESEA, \$5 billion for education finance incentive grants under section 1125A of ESEA, and \$3 billion for school improvement grants under section 1003(g) of ESEA. Each local educational agency receiving funds available under this section shall be required to file with the State educational agency, no later than December 1, 2009, a school-by-school listing of per-pupil educational expenditures from State and local sources during the 2008-2009 year.

Impact Aid Construction Grants: \$100 million for Impact Aid of which 40% are for formula grants and 60% are competitive grants including emergency grants to eligible local school districts for the emergency repairs of school facilities and modernization grants to carry out the modernization of school facilities. Homeless Student Grants: \$720 million for McKinney-Vento homeless student assistance grants. \$650 million is available through formula funding and \$70 million in competitive grants. The States' educational agencies will subgrant the McKinney-Vento funds to local school districts on a competitive basis or according to a formula based on the number of homeless students identified by the local educational agencies in the State.

Special Education, IDEA: \$12.2 billion of which \$11.3 billion for section 611 of IDEA, \$400 million for section 619 of IDEA, and \$500 million for part C of IDEA. Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research: \$680 million for providing grants to States to carry out the Vocational Rehabilitation Services program. \$540 million available for part B of title I of the Rehabilitation Act and the Federal share of the costs of vocational rehabilitation services provided will be 100 percent; \$18.2 million available for State grants, \$87.5 million for independent living centers,

and \$34.3 for services for older blind individuals.

<http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/index.html>

Department of Health & Human Services

Head Start: \$1 billion for carrying out Head Start.

Early Head Start: \$1.1 billion for expansion of Early Head Start programs up to 10% can be available for the provision of training and technical assistance.

School Construction Bonding Programs

Qualified School Construction Bonds: The bill creates a new category of tax credit bonds for the construction, rehabilitation, repair, or acquisition of land of/for public school facilities. There is a national limitation on the amount of bonds that may be issued by State and local governments of \$22 billion (\$11 billion in both 2009 and 2010).

Extension and Increase in Authorization for Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZAB):

The bill allows \$1.4 billion of QZAB issuing authority to State and local governments in 2009 and 2010, which can be used to finance renovations, equipment purchases, developing course material, and training teachers and personnel at a qualified zone academy (which is a public school (or program within a public school) below college level that is located in an empowerment zone or enterprise community and is designed to cooperate with businesses to enhance academic curriculum, increase graduation, and employment rates.

Department of Agriculture

National School Lunch Program: \$100 million to States administering school lunch programs proportional to each State's administrative expense allocation. The States will provide competitive grants to school food authorities based upon the need for equipment assistance in participating schools with priority given to school in which not less than 50% of the students are eligible for free or reduced price meals.

For questions about this, or any other aspect of the Recovery bill, please call our office at (800)964-4699.

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